

NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF TROPICAL CRAMBINAE
(STUDIES ON THE CRAMBINAE, LEPIDOPTERA, PYRALIDAE,
PART 48)

by

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ABSTRACT

Eleven new genera and 19 new species of tropical Crambinae are described. Thirty-nine new combinations are made and fifteen new synonyms are indicated. One species is transferred from Schoenobiinae to Crambinae. Eleven species described in Crambinae are transferred to other sub-families of Pyralidae.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- BM — British Museum (Natural History), London
CSIRO — Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Division
of Entomology, Canberra
PM — Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris
TM — Musée Royale de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren
SB — Stanislaw Bleszynski
slide — genitalia slide
ZSBM — Zoologische Sammlung des Bayerischen Staates, Munich

Pareromene incisella spec. nov.

Ditomoptera minutalis Hampson, 1893, Ill. Lep. Het. 9: 179 (in part) (type-locality: Ceylon, Nawala Pitia).

Holotype ♂: "Nawala Pitia, Ceylon; Coll. Green 91—26", slide 7484-BM (BM).

Similar to *Pareromene minutalis*, but with termen of forewing deeply incised.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 1). Uncus with subapical patch of hairs; gnathos pointed; pars basalis, a long, slender arm with rounded apex; sacculus well demarcated from valva, with two pointed arms; cornuti absent.

The problem of identity of *P. minutalis* is difficult to clarify. Both syntypes of this species have no abdomens. Hampson figured the ♀ syntype, labelled: "Nawala Pitia, Ceylon; Coll. Green 91—26", which is hereby selected as lectotype of *minutalis*. This ♀ has the termen of the forewing slightly incised, similar to specimens from India, Khasis, which are generally considered to be *minutalis*. The ♂ syntype has the termen of the forewing deeply incised and obviously is a distinct species; it is hereby selected as paratype of *incisella*. It is likely that the Khasis specimens are specifically distinct from the lectotype of *minutalis*, but this problem can be solved only by the discovery of more material from Ceylon.

Pareromene subnatalensis spec. nov.

Type-locality: Natal. Holotype ♂: "Natal", slide 7559-BM (BM).

Externally very similar to *Pareromene natalensis* (Hampson) comb. nov.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 2), compared with those of *natalensis*. Uncus pointed, much thinner; gnathos without the subapical, pointed projection, typical of *natalensis*; pars basalis finger-shaped (absent in *natalensis*); one cornutus, whereas *natalensis* has an apical patch of numerous cornuti.

♀ unknown.

Euchromius mythus spec. nov.

Type-locality: Madagascar, Diego Suarez. Holotype ♂: "Diego Suarez" (BM).

Paratypes: 3 ♂, same locality as holotype, one, slide 5428-SB (BM, PM, SB).

Externally similar to *Euchromius zephyrus* Blesz., distributed in West Africa.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 3), compared with those of *zephyrus*. Uncus and gnathos similar; valva very different, with longer and narrower pars basalis, situated horizontally; cucullus tapering to a point, but bilobed in *zephyrus*; aedeagus much longer; cornutus about four times as long as in that species.

♀ unknown.

Nechilo gen. nov.

Type-species: *Chilo oxyprora* Turner.

Ocellus and chaetosemata well developed. Labial palpus porrect, three and a half times as long as diameter of eye. Face strongly conical with corneous point; ventral ridge absent. Eye from below with strong, triangular lamella, not met with in any other species of Crambinae. Male antenna serrate. Wing-venation as in *Chilo* Zck.; r_1 in forewing free; cell in hindwing open (closed in *Chilo*). Forewing with apex rounded, ground-colour brown, subterminal line present, median line absent.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 4), uncus and gnathos slender; pseudosaccus strongly reduced, vestigial; saccus large, long; pars basalis present; vinculum small; ductus ejaculatorius from near base of aedeagus.

♀ unknown.

Nechilo oxyprora (Turner) comb. nov.

Chilo oxyprora Turner, 1904, Proc. R. Soc. Queensland, 18: 167 (type-locality: Australia, Victoria, Murtoa).

Holotype ♂: "Murtoa L. 952. 24.3.03" (CSIRO).

I have examined one ♂ paratype, Victoria, Murtoa, slide 5412-SB (CSIRO). This species was based on two ♂.

Neargyrioides gen. nov.

Type-species: *Chilo aglaopis* Turner.

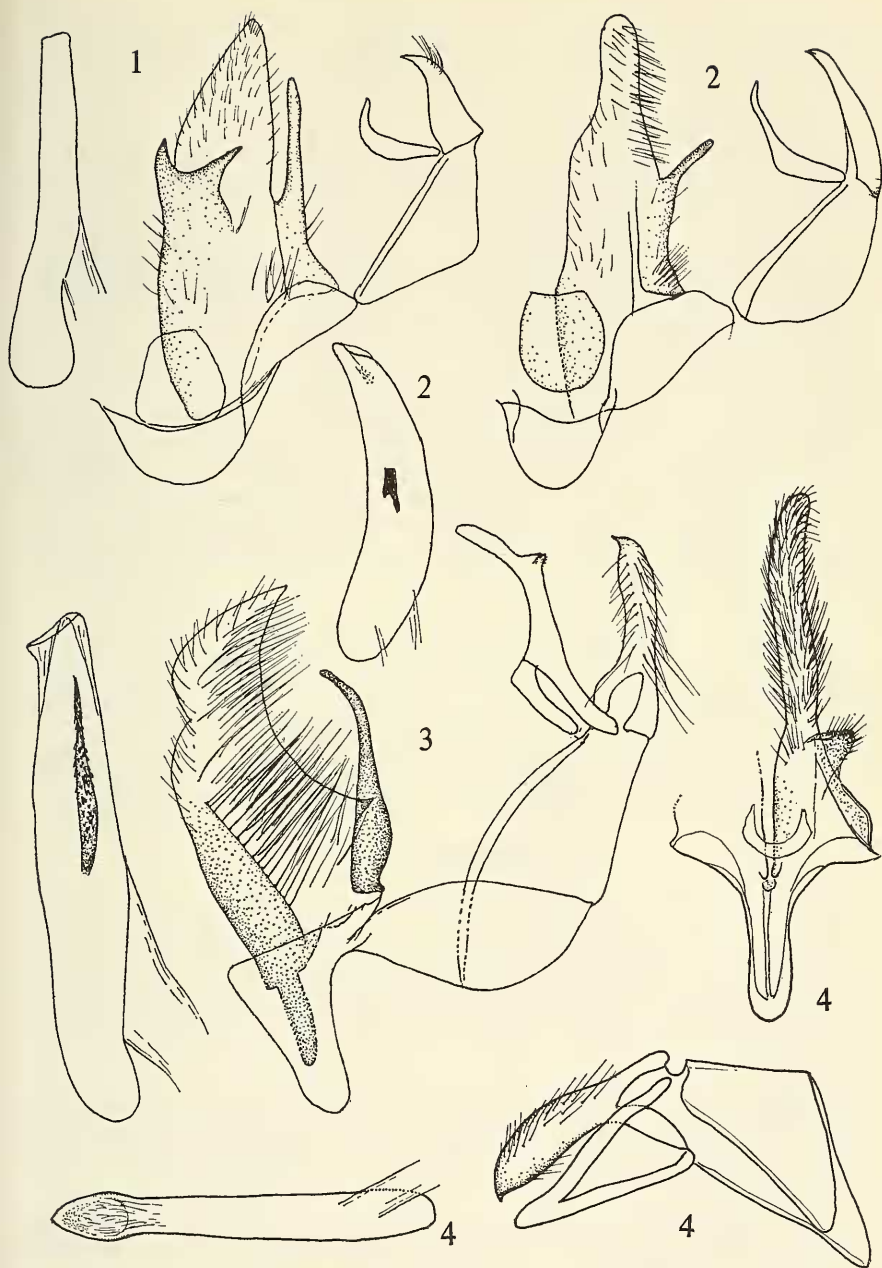


Fig. 1—4. Male genitalia. 1, *Pareromene incisella* sp.n., holotype, Ceylon. 2, *P. subnatalensis* sp.n., holotype, Natal. 3, *Euchromius mythus* sp.n., paratype, Madagascar. 4, *Nechilo oxyprora* (Turner), paratype, Australia, Victoria

Ocellus large. Chaetosemata present. Face strongly produced forward, rounded. Labial palpus twice as long as diameter of eye, slightly upturned. Male antenna serrate. Forewing silvery white, without transverse lines, with costa and dorsum edged with yellow. Wing-venation as in *Chilo*, except for cell in the hindwing, which is open; r_1 in forewing free. Frenulum in ♀ triple.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 5). Uncus slender with short hairs; gnathos with rounded apex; cucullus narrow with apical part strongly curved; pars basalis a long, narrow hook clothed with bristles; pseudosaccus absent; saccus absent; vinculum with rounded apex; ductus ejaculatorius from near base of aedeagus.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 6). Papillae anales broad, coalescent; atrium bursae large, heavily sclerotized, well demarcated from ductus bursae; no signum.

This genus is described for one species, *Chilo aglaopis* Turner, from Australia, Northern Territory. Externally, it resembles the species of *Neargyria* Hmps., in which r_1 in the forewing is stalked with r_2 , in the ♂ genitalia pseudosaccus is well developed and pars basalis is absent. Another closely related genus is *Australargyria* gen. nov. described below, which is characterized by r_5 in the forewing stalked with r_4 and by a bilobed valva. In spite of a great external similarity of all three genera, it is difficult to conclude whether they are closely related to each other. The external coloration may be due to a convergent development. They are superficially also very similar to the Neotropical *Argyria* Hbn. and *Vaxi* Blesz., and to the Ethiopian-Oriental *Pseudocatharylla* Blesz., which belong to different generic groups.

Neargyrioides aglaopis (Turner) comb. nov.

Chilo aglaopis Turner, 1911, Ann. Queensland Mus. 10: 112 (type-locality: Australia, Northern Territory).

Holotype ♀: "P. Darwin Feb. 08 F. P. Dodd" (CSIRO).

I have examined the ♂ paratype, same locality as holotype, slide P-201 (CSIRO). This species was based on 1 ♂ and 1 ♀.

Australargyria gen. nov.

Type-species: *Crambus fulvinotellus* Hampson.

Ocellus well developed. Chaetosemata very poor. Labial palpus slightly upturned, about three times as long as diameter of eye. Face distinctly conical but without point. Forewing silvery white, without transverse lines, only with some ochreous small spots on costa and on dorsum. In forewing r_1 stalked with r_2 , similar to *Neargyria* Hmps., r_5 stalked with r_4 , similar to *Crambus* F. In hindwing m^3 present, cell open; frenulum in ♀ triple.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 7). Uncus broad with pointed apex; gnathos with terminal part similar to that in some species of *Euchromius* Gn.; pars basalis absent; valva bilobed; pseudosaccus absent; saccus fused with vinculum; ductus ejaculatorius as in the preceding genus.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 8). Papillae anales of *Chilo*-type; anterior apophyses short, eighth segment similar to that in many *Argyria* species; atrium bursae well demarcated from ductus bursae; no signum.

This genus is erected for one species, *Crambus fulvinotellus* Hmps. It is similar externally to *Neargyria* and *Neargyrioides*, but r_1 in the forewing is stalked with r_2 ,

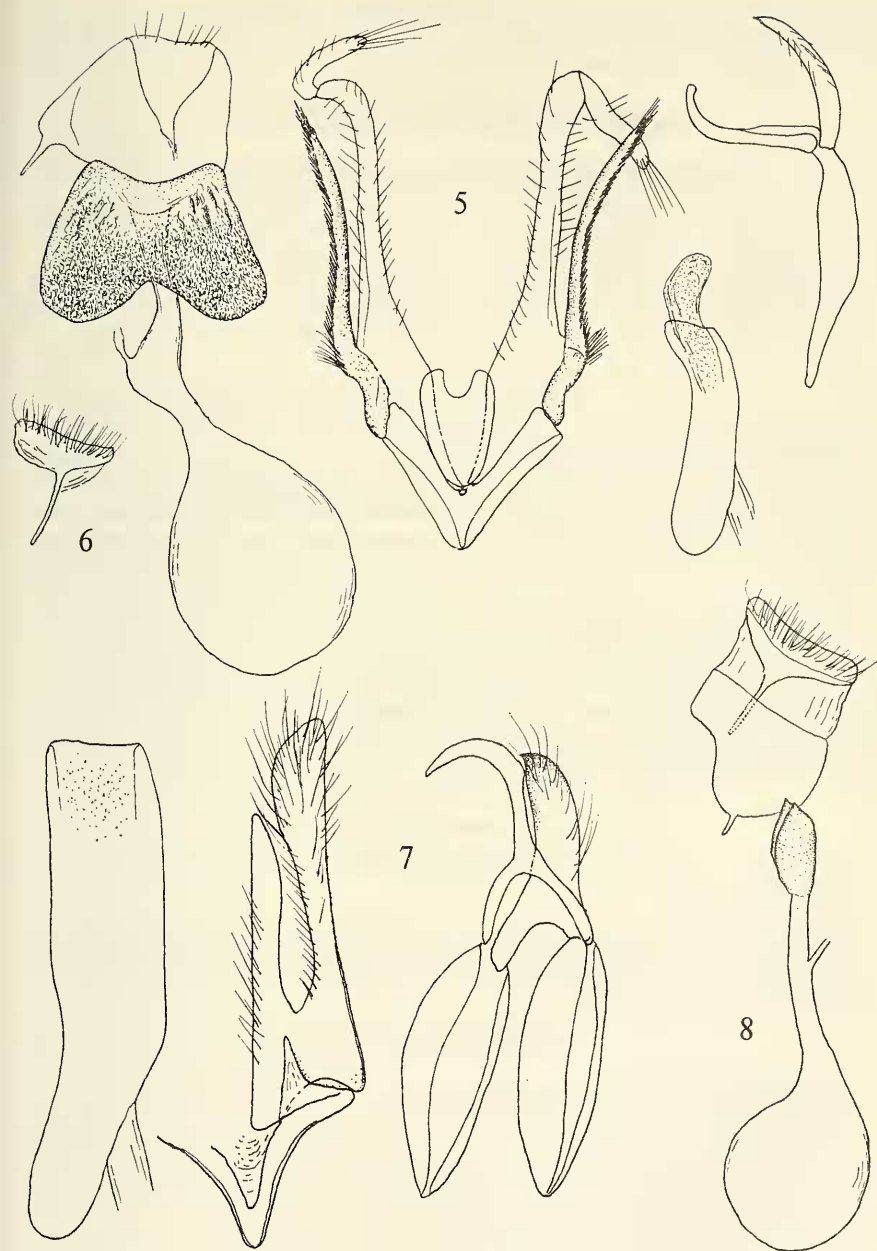


Fig. 5—8. Male and female genitalia. 5, *Neargyrioides aglaopis* (Turner), ♂, paratype, North Australia; 6, the same, ♀, North Australia; 7, *Australargyria fulvinotella* (Hmps.), ♂, Woodlark Island; 8, the same, ♀, Sudest Island

being free in *Neargyrioides*, and r_5 in the forewing is stalked with r_5 , but is free in both *Neargyria* and *Neargyrioides*.

Distribution: Louisiade Archipelago; Vulcan Is.

Australargyria fulvinotella (Hampson) comb. nov.

Crambus fulvinotellus Hampson, 1919, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 3: 439 (type-locality: Louisiade Archipelago, St. Aignan).

Lectotype ♂ (present designation): "St. Aignan, A. S. Meek, 1900-228", slide 5622-BM (BM).

The collection of the British Museum contains two more syntypes, which are hereby selected as paralectotypes, one ♂, slide 7747-BM, and one ♀, slide 7705-BM, both from St. Aignan Id.

Chilandrus gen. nov.

Type-species: *Schoenobius chrysistes* Meyrick.

Ocellus rather small. Chaetosemata moderate. Labial palpus similar to *Chilo*. Face produced. Wing venation as in *Chilo*, r_1 in forewing coincident with sc. Frenulum of ♀ triple. Forewing yellow or ochreous with pattern reduced, or subterminal line ill-defined.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 9). Gnathos with rounded apex (pointed in all species of *Chilo*); otherwise similar to those in *Chilo*.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 10). Eighth segment (? plus papillae anales) transformed into a peculiar, heavily sclerotized bladder with two long arms; signum present.

This genus is established for one species, *Schoenobius chrysistes* Meyr. Because of the very peculiar female genitalia I separate it from *Chilo*.

Distribution: Nepal; India; Burma; Ceylon.

Chilandrus chrysistes (Meyrick) comb. nov.

Schoenobius chrysistes Meyrick, 1933, Exot. Microlep. 4: 377 (type-locality: India, Madras, Godavari District, Samalkot).

Holotype ♀, December, Rao, slide 7470-BM (BM).

The species was based on ♀. Material examined contains a series of specimens from Nepal, Lower Burma, and Ceylon.

Malgasochilo gen. nov.

Type-species: *Malgasochilo autarotellus* spec. nov.

Ocellus vestigial. Chaetosemata poorly developed. Labial palpus as in *Chilo*. Antenna in ♂ serrate. Face not protruding forward beyond eye, slightly rounded. In forewing r_1 and r_5 free. In hindwing cell closed, m_3 free from cell; cell very long (Fig. 11). Forewing with two transverse lines; subterminal line double, very close to termen; median line ill defined, zigzag. Fringe of forewing shiny in dorsal part.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 13). Uncus and gnathos slender, gnathos not curved; pars basalis absent; saccus and pseudosaccus present; juxta plate with two arms.

♀ unknown.

Malgasochilo is described for one species, *M. antarotellus* spec. nov., from Madagascar. It is close to *Chilo*, but with straight gnathos. The external appearance is different from that of *Chilo*, but similar to *Antarortis* Meyr.

***Malgasochilo antarotellus* spec. nov.**

Type-locality: Madagascar, Nossi-Be, Forêt de Lokobe.

Holotype ♂: "Madagascar Nord, Nossi-Be, Forêt de Lokobe, Alt. 150 m, 3 au 9.IX. 1958, P. Viette", slide 5236-SB (MP).

The species is described from one ♂. Forewing length 12.0 mm; ground-colour dull greyish brown; otherwise as described for the genus.

***Chiqua* gen. nov.**

Type-species: *Chiqua eblisella* spec. nov.

Ocellus well developed. Chaetosemata slightly developed. Face produced forward, conical, but without point; ventral ridge absent. Labial palpus as in *Chilo*. Frenulum in ♀ triple. In forewing r_1 , r_2 , and r_5 free; in hindwing cell closed and very long; m_3 free from cell; m_2 well remote from rr , but not as far in *Prionapteryx* and allies (Fig. 12). Forewing with two transverse lines. Fringe of forewing shiny in dorsal portion. Hindwing with subterminal line.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 14). Uncus and gnathos slender; saccus and pseudosaccus present; pars basalis a lightly sclerotized, small lobe; valva with very dense hairs; juxta long, of complex armature; ductus ejaculatorius as in *Chilo*.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 15). Similar to those in *Chilo* and *Diatraea* Guilding; no signum. This new genus is described for one species, *Chiqua eblisella* spec. nov., from Bolivia and Peru. It seems to be closely related to *Chilo*-*Diatraea* complex, but is distinct by very weak chaetosemata, very long cell in the hindwing, and the external characters of the wings, which are somewhat similar to those in *Malgasochilo*.

***Chiqua eblisella* spec. nov.**

Type-locality: Bolivia, Sarampiuni.

Holotype ♂: "Bolivia, Sarampiuni, San Carlos, 1000 m, 30.VIII.1950, leg. W. Forster, Zoolog. Staatsslg. München", slide 1397-München (ZSBM).

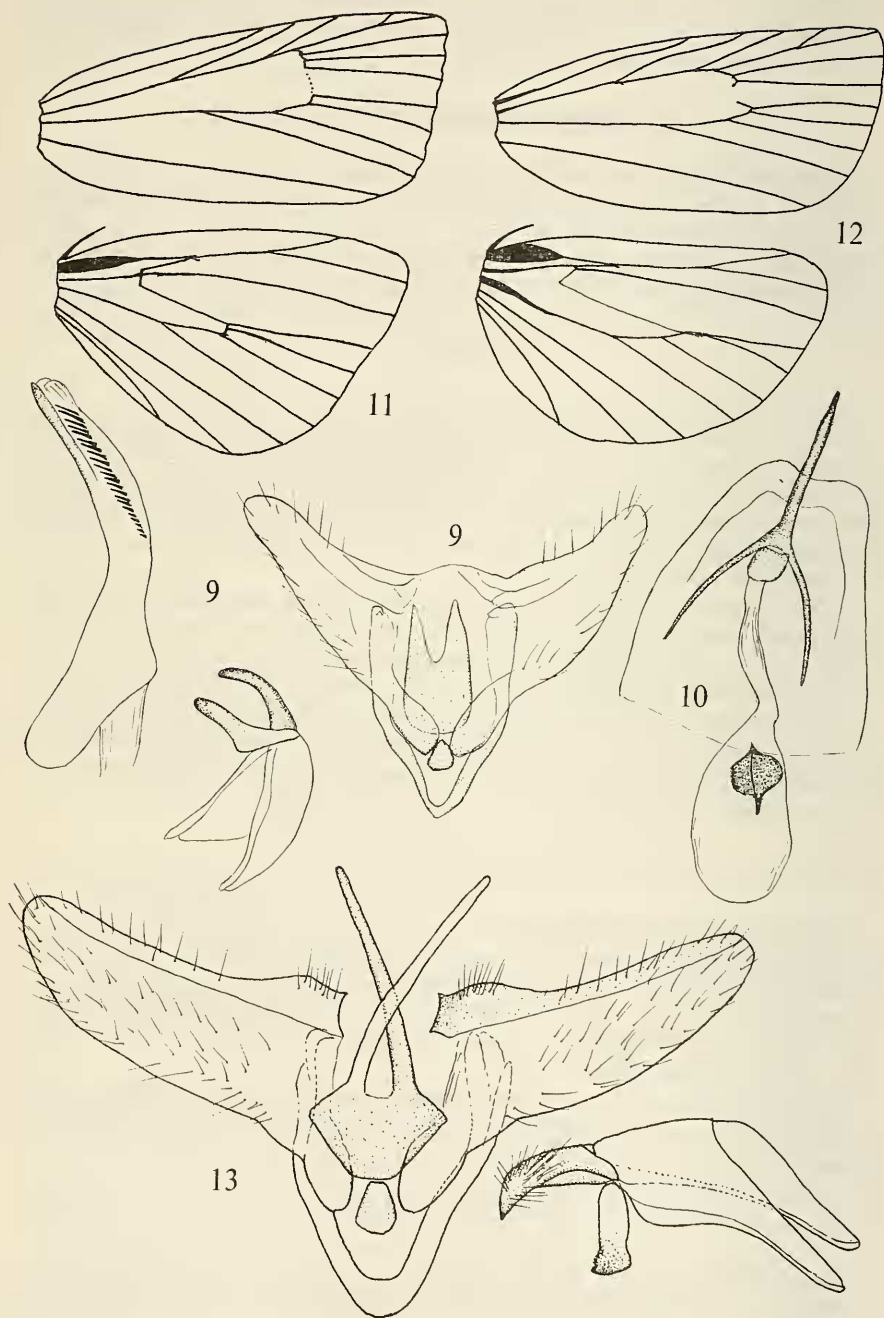
Paratypes: 2 ♂ 1 ♀, same locality as holotype, 2.IX and 7.IX, slides 5590-SB ♂ and 6215-SB ♀ (ZSBM, SB); 2 ♂ Peru, Carabaya, River Huacamayo, 4.VI (G. Ockenden), slide 11219-BM (BM).

Length of forewing 12.5–14.5 mm; ground-colour of forewing whitish, densely sprinkled with brown scales; median line with distinct projection just below middle of wing.

***Eschata smithi* spec. nov.**

Type-locality: Thailand.

Holotype ♂: "Siam at light lot 43; Siam reference lot 4 no 11 Coll. lot 43; *Eschata xanthocera* Hmps. det. G. A. Marshall", slide 7317-BM (BM).



Paratype ♂: Thailand, Chiangmai, VIII.1928 (Dr. and Mrs. J. W. McKean), slide 7319-BM (BM).

Externally similar to *E. argentata* Moore. The second transverse line in forewing close to the first line.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 16). Uncus not broadened medially; pars basalis with two finger-shaped processes, one at the middle of costa and the other near the base of costa; juxta with two long arms, each triangularly projected; aedeagus as long as valva plus saccus; no cornuti.

♀ unknown.

Distinct from *E. argentata* and allies by the absence of cornuti, long arms of juxta and two finger-shaped processes of pars basalis.

The species is named in honour of Mr. Arthur Smith, Artist at the British Museum (Natural History), London.

Eschata rembrandti spec. nov.

Type-locality: India, Nilghiris.

Holotype ♂: "Nilghiris; Moore Coll. 94—106", slide 7315-BM (BM).

Externally distinct from *E. smithi* spec. nov. by the position of the second transverse line of the forewing, which is about twice as far from the first line as in *smithi*. Moreover, the cilia of the forewing in *rembrandti* are silvery along upper two thirds, and golden along lower third, whereas they are golden throughout in *smithi*. Forewing length 16.0 mm.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 17), compared with those in *E. smithi*. Distinct by very different shape of pars basalis and juxta; pars basalis also with two finger-shaped processes, but caudal process about as long as basal process (much longer in *smithi*); both processes closely approximated (remote in *smithi*); juxta semicircular with two short arms; aedeagus slightly shorter than valva plus saccus.

♀ unknown.

Eschata rococo spec. nov.

Type-locality: India, Khasis.

Holotype ♂: "Khasis Nat. Coll.", slide 7316-BM (BM).

Externally similar to *E. argentata*.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 19). Uncus strongly curved and swollen dorsally; gnathos with submedian projection; pars basalis long, slender; juxta small with two short, tapering arms; aedeagus shorter than valva; long patch of small cornuti.

♀ unknown.

Distinct from *E. argentata* by swollen dorsum of uncus and very small cornuti.

Eschata aida spec. nov.

Type-locality: India, Bengal.

Holotype ♂: "Bengal; Moore Coll. 94—106", slide 7324-BM (BM).

Externally similar to *E. argentata*; length of forewing 14.0 mm.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 18). Uncus arched, dorsum not swollen; gnathos without submedian projection; pars basalis, a short fold; juxta tapering caudad, with two pointed, rather short arms; aedeagus about as long as valva, without cornuti.

♀ unknown.

Distinct from *E. argentata* and allies by not swollen dorsum of uncus, absence of submedian projection of gnathos, folded, short pars basalis, and absence of cornuti.

Calamotropha malgasella spec. nov.

Type-locality: Madagascar, Tananarive.

Holotype ♂: "Madagascar Centre, Tananarive, 1200 m, Parc de Tsimbazaza, 25.X/5.XI.1963, P. Viette", slide 4163-SB (MP).

Face slightly protruding forward beyond eye, rounded. Antenna deeply serrate. Length of forewing 15.0 mm; ground-colour of forewing glossy brown; discal dot very distinct; median dot absent; subterminal line poorly traceable; median line absent.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 20). Uncus bowed; gnathos slightly longer than uncus, with apex rounded; pars basalis absent; cucullus rather heavily sclerotized, produced as a strong spine; another sharp, smaller spine from inner side of valva, near apex; cornuti absent.

♀ unknown.

Externally, *C. malgasella* resembles *C. torpidella* (Z.) and *C. anticella* (Walk.). In genitalia, this species is distinct by pointed, produced cucullus, subapical spine and the absence of the cornuti.

Pseudocatharylla berberichi spec. nov.

Type-locality: Madagascar, Maroantsetra.

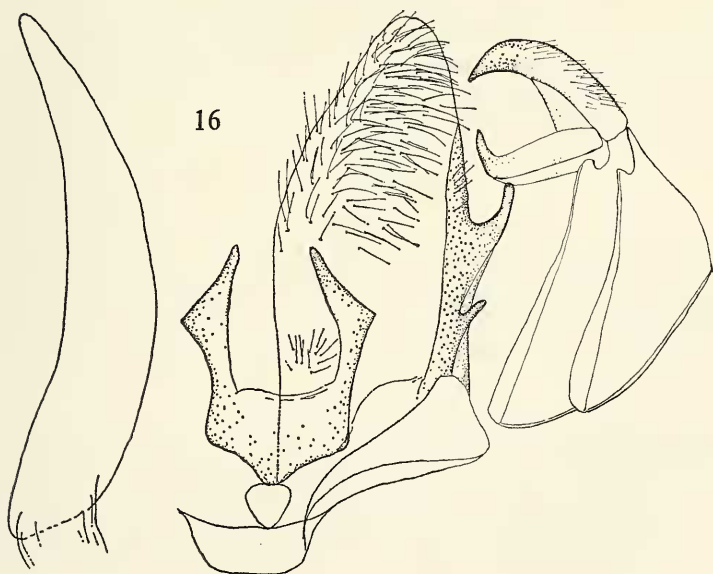
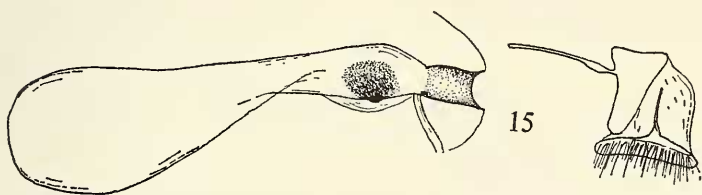
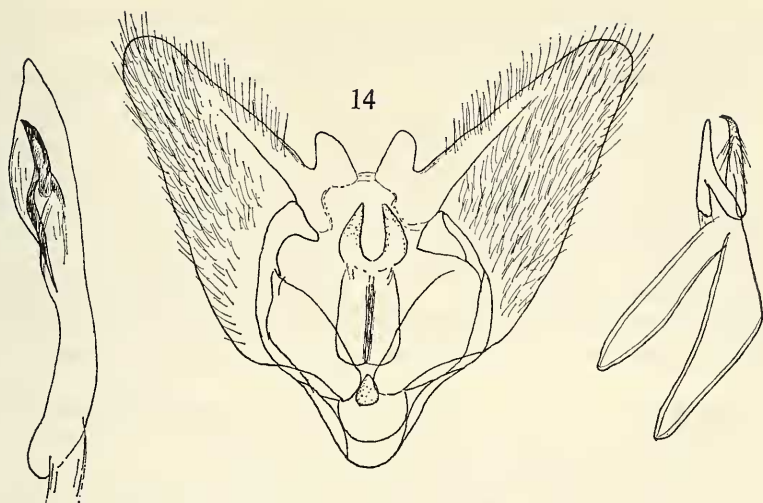
Holotype ♂: "Madagascar N.E., Maroantsetra, XII.1956" (not dissected) (MP).

Paratypes: 15 ♀ ♂, Madagascar (USNM); 1 ♀, same locality as holotype, V.1957 (MP); 5 ♀ ♂ Madagascar, Betroka, II, X, XI, XII.1953 and 1955 (E. Diehl), slides 11220-BM ♂, 11212-BM ♀, 11213-BM ♀ and 4867-SB ♀ (BM, SB).

Ocellus well developed. Face rounded. Length of forewing about 6.0 mm; ground-colour shiny silvery white, pattern ochreous brown; costa edged with dark ochreous; two distinct transverse lines.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 21). Symmetrical; pars basalis a strong lobe with a spine-shaped process and heavily sclerotized basal fold; no cornuti.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 22). Atrium bursae heavily sclerotized, transversely wrinkled, scobinate; two elongate signa.



Distinct from other *Pseudocatharylla* species by strongly contrasting pattern of the forewing, by the spined apex of the aedeagus, and by two long signa.

The species is named in honour of Dr. T. Berberich, Bad Godesberg, West Germany.

Sebrus gen. nov.

Type-species: *Sebrus amandus* spec. nov.

Ocellus well developed. Chaetosemata moderate. Antenna in ♂ serrate. Labial palpus as in *Pediasia*. Face rounded. Frenulum in ♀ double. Wing venation as in *Pediasia*. Forewing with two transverse lines.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 23). Uncus and gnathos much as in *Pediasia*; pars basalis strong and long, with large, subbasal lobe; one very long cornutus; saccus absent; pseudosaccus present.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 26). Papillae anales as in *Pediasia*; anterior apophyses moderate; atrium bursae lightly sclerotized, surrounded by hood-shaped fold of the eighth segment; ductus bursae very long, reaching base of thorax; no signum.

The new genus is established for one species, *Sebrus amandus* spec. nov., Madagascar. It seems to be rather closely related to *Pediasia*, from which it is distinct by the double frenulum in ♀ (single in *Pediasia*) and by the subbasal lobe of pars basalis.

Sebrus amandus spec. nov.

Type-locality: Madagascar, Perinet.

Holotype ♂: "Station Perinet, 149 east of Tananarive, 20.X—10.XI.1930 (Mme N. d'Olsoufieff)", slide 11282-BM (BM).

Paratypes: 1 ♂ and 1 ♀: "Madagascar", slides 5816-SB and 5822-SB (SB).

Length of forewing 7.0—8.0 mm; ground-colour dull whitish, dusted with brown scales; transverse lines indistinct.

Genitalia as described for the genus.

Culladiella gen. nov.

Type-species: *Culladia sinuimargo* Hampson.

Ocellus present. Chaetosemata moderate, weaker than in *Culladia* Moore. Male antenna serrate. Labial palpus as in *Culladia*.

Female frenulum double. Wing venation as in *Pediasia*. Forewing with ill-defined pattern.

♂ genitalia. Uncus and gnathos similar to *Culladia*; pseudosaccus large; saccus absent; pars basalis strong; aedeagus much elongate.

♀ genitalia. Rather similar to those in *Culladia*; no signum.

This genus is closely related to *Culladia*, but distinct by different armature of the pars basalis, which is not subdivided, by the very long aedeagus, which has no apical rod-like projection, and by a very large pseudosaccus.

Distribution: Central and South Africa.

Culladiella sinuimargo (Hampson) comb. nov.

Culladia sinuimargo Hampson, 1919, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 3: 277 (type-locality: South Africa, Pretoria).

Lectotype ♂ (present designation): "Pretoria 8.10.06, A. J. T. Janse; Transvaal 1907-249", slide 1369-BM (BM).

Paralectotypes: 1 ♂, Pretoria, 5.II.1906, slide 1723-BM; 1 ♂ Pretoria, 16.X.1906, slide 5831-SB; 1 ♂ Pretoria, 19.X.1906; 1 ♀ Pretoria, 17.IX.1906, slide 11230-BM (BM).

♂ genitalia as shown in Fig. 24.

♀ genitalia as shown in Fig. 27.

The material examined contains all type-specimens and moreover 2 ♂ from Kenya and 1 ♂ from South Africa, Natal.

Culladiella subsinuimargo spec. nov.

Type-locality: Western Sudan, Darfur, Jebel Murra.

Holotype ♂: "W. Darfur, Jebel Murra, Kiliing, 7.000 ft. 8.V.1932. Miss. E. Steele", slide 11290-BM (BM).

Paratypes 5 ♂, same locality as holotype (BM, SB).

Externally similar to *C. sinuimargo* (Hmps.).

♂ genitalia (Fig. 25), compared with those in *sinuimargo*. Tegumen without lobes; pars basalis more strongly tapering apicad; pseudosaccus smaller; juxta without incision.

♀ unknown.

Culladiella generosa (Meyrick) comb. nov.

Crambus generosus Meyrick, 1936, Exot. Microlep. 5: 19 (type-locality: Congo, Elisabethville).

Lectotype ♂ (present designation): "Musée de Congo, Elisabethville, 24.X.1934, Ch. Seydel; M 4665; R. det. G. 3152; Type *C. generosus*" (TM).

Paralectotypes: 4 ♀ Elisabethville (Lubumbash), X.1934 (TM); 2 ♀ Elisabethville, one with abdomen missing (BM).

Externally similar to both preceding species.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 28). Tegumen without lobes; pars basalis shorter than in the two preceding species; juxta without incision.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 48). Atrium bursae with large sclerite, ductus bursae distinctly swollen before corpus bursae.

Caffrocrambus Bleszynski

Caffrocrambus Bleszynski, 1961, Bull. ent. Pol. 31: 200. Type-species: *Crambus dichotomellus* Hampson, 1919, South Africa, by original designation.

Originally, this genus contained three species, all characterized by a whitish, longitudinal stripe in the forewing. Several other African species belong to *Caffrocrambus*. Similar to *Agriphila* Hbn. or *Catoptria* Hbn., this genus contains species with or without a longitudinal stripe in the forewing.

One species, *C. sordidellus* Marion, tentatively transferred from *Culladia* Moore, has the vein m_2 in the forewing and m_3 in the hindwing absent, which is atypical of *Caffrocrambus*.

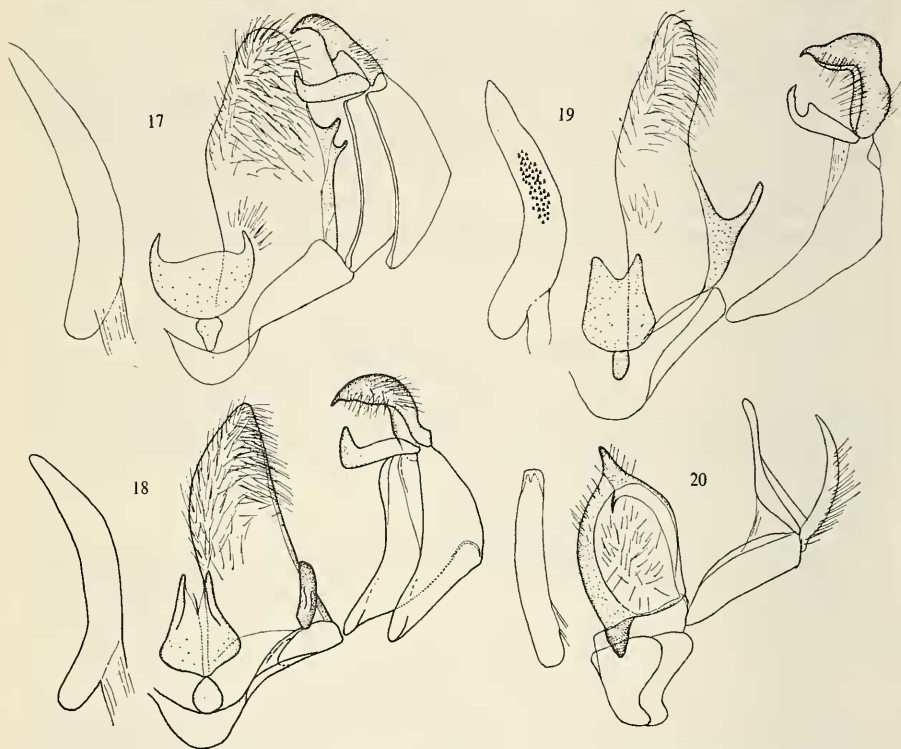


Fig. 17—20. Male genitalia. 17, *Eschata rembrandti* sp.n., holotype, India, Nilghiris; 18, *E. aida* sp.n., holotype, India, Bengal; 19, *E. rococo* sp.n., holotype, India, Khasis; 20, *Calamatropha malgasella* sp.n., Madagascar

Caffrocrambus undilineatus (Hampson) comb. nov.

Crambus undilineatus Hampson, 1919, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 3: 280 (type-locality: South Africa, Transvaal).

Holotype ♂: "E. Transvaal, White River, 2.XII.1909, M. T. Cooke 1910—66; *Crambus undilineatus* type ♀ Hmpsn.", slide 5505-BM (BM).

The species was based on 8 specimens. I have found only 2 ♂ paratypes (from Pretoria) in the collection of the British Museum. I was unable to locate the paratypes from Kenya, Eb Urru (1 ♂), Transvaal, Pretoria (1 ♂ and 2 ♀) and South Africa, Brak Kloof (1 ♂).

♂ genitalia (Fig. 29). Pars basalis a slight, broad projection; one cornutus; juxta fused with heavily sclerotized, hairy fultura superior.

♀ genitalia as shown in Fig. 30.

I have associated with the holotype two females from Rhodesia, Mashonaland, which seem to be conspecific.

Externally, *C. undilineatus* is similar to *C. decolorellus*. The latter is known only from female specimens. The differences in the female genitalia between the two species are slight; perhaps they are synonyms.

***Caffrocrambus decolorellus* (Walker) comb. nov.**

Crambus decolorellus Walker, 1863, List Spec. lep. Ins. B.M. 27: 164 (type-locality: South Africa, Cape Colony).

Pediasia decolorella: Bleszynski, 1962, Bull. ent. Pol. 37: 19.

Holotype ♀: "1742; C.B.S.; Type; *Crambus decolorellus* Walker", slide 4433-BM (BM).

Based on one ♀ (Fig. 47). The fold surrounding atrium bursae is less notched than in *C. undilineatus*.

The material examined contains the holotype and two other females from South Africa. ♂ unknown.

***Caffrocrambus decolorelloides* spec. nov.**

Type-locality: Kenya, Nairobi.

Holotype ♂: "Kenya Colony, Nairobi, Scott. Agr. Lab. VI.1926. At light. T. J. Anderson", slide 11295-BM (BM).

Paratypes: 1 ♂ Kenya, Nairobi, slide 5827-SB (SB); 1 ♀ Kenya, Nairobi, slide 11320-BM (BM).

Externally similar to *C. decolorellus*.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 33), compared with those of *undilineatus*. Cucullus more heavily sclerotized, pointed; saccus much longer; pars basalis reduced, cornuti smaller.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 46). Atrium bursae tubular, with ventral margin projected; heavily sclerotized fold surrounding ostium bursae (typical of the two preceding species) absent.

***Caffrocrambus ochreus* spec. nov.**

Type-locality: Rhodesia, Mashonaland, Salisbury.

Holotype ♂: "Salisbury, Mashonaland, 24.I.98, G. A. K. Marshall, 98—62"; slide 11291-BM (BM).

Paratypes: 1 ♂ Mashonaland, Salisbury, I.1905 (G. A. K. Marshall), slide 7723-BM (BM); 1 ♂ Mashonaland (H. B. Dobbie) (BM); 1 ♂ Kenya, Athiya Mave, 17.IV.1899 (C. S. Betton), slide 11292-BM (BM); 1 ♂ Kenya, Nairobi, IV.1920, slide 5821-SB (SB); 3 ♀ Kenya, Nairobi, 21. and 24.IV.1916 (W. A. Lamborn), slides 7715-BM, 11293-BM and 5476-SB (BM and SB); 1 ♂ Kenya, Kilimandjaro, slide 11294-BM (BM); 1 ♂ Kenya, Pori, Landjoro, III.1912 (Alluaud & Jeannel), slide 5437-SB (PM).

Externally similar to *C. decolorellus* and *undilineatus*, but with forewing bright ochreous yellow.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 31), compared with those in *C. undilineatus*. Pars basalis weaker; fultura superior membranous, without hairs; aedeagus broader and longer, with a patch of numerous cornuti.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 32). Atrium bursae funnel-shaped, without notch, weakly fused with eighth segment; ductus bursae swollen behind atrium bursae.

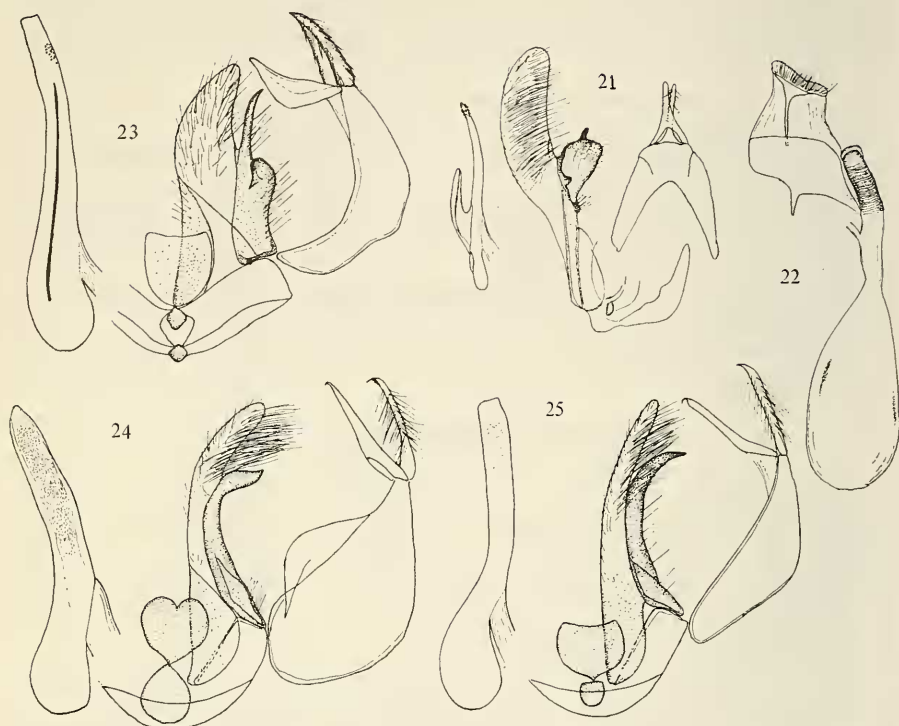


Fig. 21—25. Male and female genitalia. 21, *Pseudocatharylla berberichi* sp.n., ♂ paratype, Madagascar; 22, the same, ♀ paratype, Madagascar; 23, *Sebrus amandus* sp.n., ♂ holotype, Madagascar; 24, *Culladiella sinuimargo* (Hmps.), ♂ paralectotype, Transvaal; 25, *Culladiella subsinuimargo* sp.n., ♂ holotype, West Sudan

***Caffrocrampus sordidellus* (Marion) comb. nov.**

Culladia sordidella Marion, 1957, Bull. IFAN (A) 19: 1210, pl. 1, fig. 11 (type-locality: Dahomey).

Holotype ♀: "Koutiacou Atakora 600 m, 22.VI.30; IFAN 1950, Dahomey, 22.VI. A. Villiers", slide 3652-Viette (MP).

Forewing brown; discal dot distinct; transverse lines indistinct; in forewing m_2 absent; in hindwing m_3 absent (atypical of *Caffrocrampus*).

♀ genitalia (Fig. 34). Atrium bursae surrounded by a heavily sclerotized fold with a deep incision.

♂ unknown.

***Caffrocrampus leucofascialis* (Janse) comb. nov.**

Crambus leucofascialis Janse, 1922, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. 1922: 2 (type-locality: South Africa, Transvaal, Pretoria).

Holotype ♀: Pretoria, 13.I.1915 (Transvaal Museum).

Forewing with a distinct, longitudinal white stripe. I have had no opportunity to examine the type of this species. The species was based on several females taken in Pretoria and Warmberg. The genitalia of one examined male from South Africa proved that *leucofascialis* belongs to *Caffrocrambus*.

Conocramboides gen. nov.

Type-species: *Crambus seychellellus* Fletcher.

Ocellus fully developed. Chaetosemata moderate. Face rounded, not protruding forward beyond eye. Antenna in male serrate. Wing venation similar to *Crambus* F. In forewing r_1 free. Forewing with one transverse line; apex rounded, termen not incised. Frenulum in female double.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 35). Uncus and gnathos long and slender; pars basalis absent; pseudosaccus present; saccus absent; vinculum constricted in middle; one cornutus.

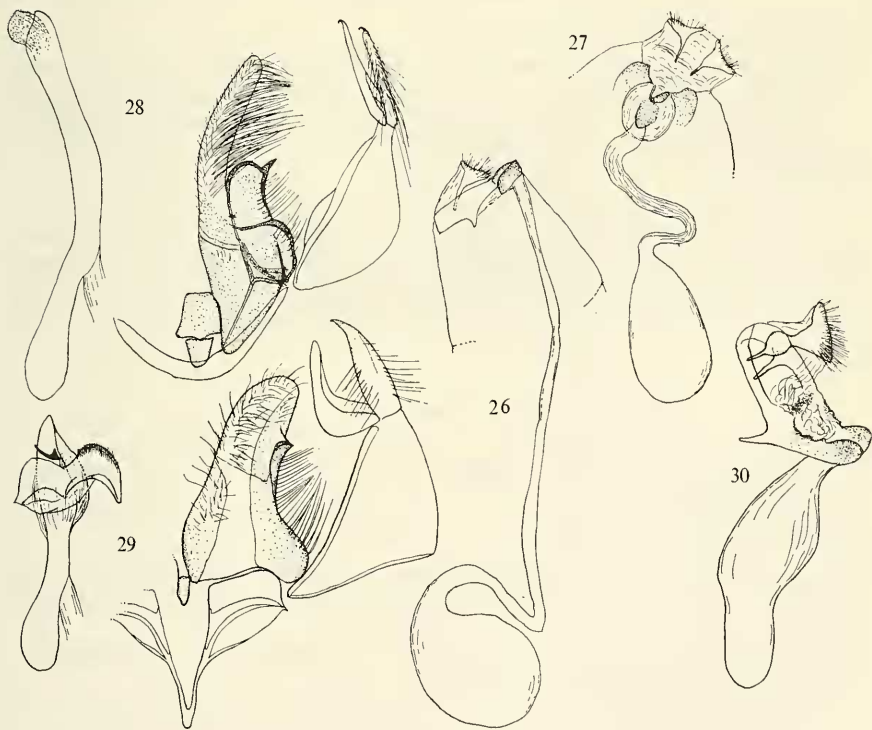


Fig. 26—30. Male and female genitalia. 26, *Sebrus amandus* sp.n., ♀ paratype, Madagascar; 27, *Culadiella sinuimargo* (Hmps.), ♀ paralectotype, Transvaal; 28, *C. generosa* (Meyr.), ♂, Congo; 29, *Caffrocrambus undilineatus* (Hmps.), ♂, Transvaal; 30, the same, ♀, Rhodesia

♀ genitalia (Fig. 36). Similar to those in *Pediasia*, but with one large signum.

Conocramboides is erected for one species, *Crambus seychellellus* from the Seychelle Is. and Mauritius. It is closely related to *Conocrambus*, which has, however, a strong pars basalis with two signa.

Conocramboides seychellellus (Fletcher) comb. nov.

Crambus seychellellus Fletcher, 1910, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. 13: 297, Pl. 17, Fig. 4 (type-locality: Seychelle Is., Mahe).

Lectotype ♂ (present designation): "Seychelles, Mahe 25.X.1905. T. B. Fletcher 1909-288", slide 3531-BM (BM).

Crambus emmerezellus J. de Joannis, 1915, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. 84: 13, Pl. 1, Fig. 8 (type-locality: Mauritius).

Lectotype ♂ (present designation): "Ile Maurice Curepipe Carie Janv. 1905", slide 3049-Viette (PM).

Microcrambon gen. nov.

Type-species: *Crambus paphiellus* Guenée.

Ocellus well developed. Chaetosemata moderate. Face rounded, not produced. Male antenna serrate. Forewing silvery white with pattern reduced. Female frenulum double.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 37). Uncus and gnathos similar to *Microcrambus*. Pars basalis a long, finger-shaped process; pseudosaccus large; saccus absent; aedeagus with a long, sigmoid cornutus.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 38). Similar to *Pediasia*.

This genus is described for one species, *Crambus paphiellus* Guenée, from Reunion, the Seychelles Is. and Madagascar. It resembles externally and in genitalia some species of *Microcrambus* Blesz., which is distributed in South and North America. The large pseudosaccus and rather different armature of the vinculum separate *Microcrambon* from *Microcrambus*.

Microcrambon paphiellum (Guenée) comb. nov.

Crambus paphiellus Guenée, 1863, in Maillard: Notes sur l'Ile Réunion, Annexe G, Lepidoptera: 7 (type-locality: Reunion).

Crambus auronivellus Fryer, 1912, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. 1912: 22, Pl. 1, Fig. 19 (type-locality: Seychelles Is., Silhouette). *Syn. nov.*

Neotype ♂ (present designation): "*Crambus paphiellus* Guenée, ♂; La Reunion Forêt de Bélouwe, 26.I.1955 P. Viette; Muséum Paris Mission franco-mauritienne I/II 1955" (PM).

Lectotype ♀ (present designation): "Silhouette, Seychelles Islands, Percy Sladen Trust Expedition 1933-170", slide 7790-BM (BM).

The specimens from the Seychelles Is. are smaller than those from Reunion.

Charltona ariadna spec. nov.

Type-locality: Madagascar, Tananarive.

Holotype ♂: "Tananarive Tsimbazaza 3.XII.1954, P. Viette", slide 4164-SB (MHNP).

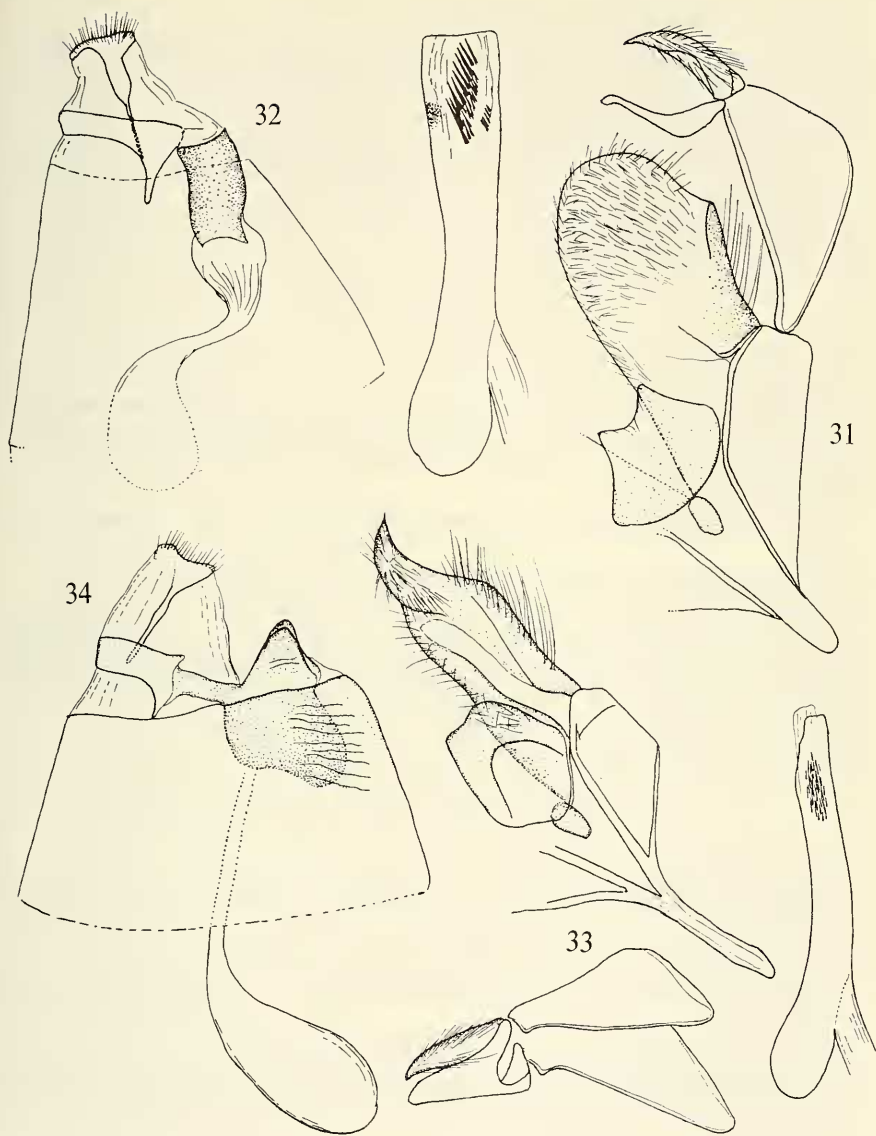


Fig. 31—34. Male and female genitalia. 31, *Caffrocrambus ochreus* sp.n., ♂ paratype, Rhodesia; 32, the same, ♀ paratype, Kenya; 33, *C. decolorelloides* sp.n., ♂ holotype, Kenya; 34, *C. sordidellus* (Marion), ♀ holotype, Dahomey

Paratypes: 15 ♂ ♀, Madagascar, Tananarive and Manisana near Tananarive, slides 4165-SB ♀ and 7148-BM ♀ (PM, BM and SB).

Ocellus present. Face produced forward with small corneous point (slightly variable). Length of forewing 16.0–20.0 mm; ground-colour brown; an ill-defined, light basal stripe diffusing in middle of wing.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 39). Uncus broad basally with side projections; one long cornutus.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 40). Ductus bursae longitudinally wrinkled, short, swollen at mouth of corpus bursae; no signum.

Ch. ariadna is somewhat similar to *albidalis* Hmps., which is larger, has darker forewing, shorter aedeagus and longer cornutus.

Aurotalis gen. nov.

Type-species: *Aurotalis dionisa* spec. nov.

Ocellus well developed. Face rounded. Labial palpus very long and slender. Male antenna pectinate. Female frenulum single. Wing venation similar to *Conotalis* Hmps. Forewing narrower than in *Conotalis*, with two transverse lines and golden brown and yellowish longitudinal lines.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 41). Valva broad, without pars basalis; saccus and pseudosaccus present.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 42). Resembling those in *Conotalis*, but less elongate.

This genus is erected for two species, *A. dionisa* spec. nov. and *A. nigroradians* (Hmps.). It differs from *Conotalis* by the pectinate male antenna, different forewing pattern, more slender forewing, longer labial palpus and less elongate valva. The detailed comparison of this genus, *Conotalis* and allied genera will be published in one of the forthcoming papers by the present author.

Distribution: South Africa; Angola.

Aurotalis dionisa spec. nov.

Type-locality: Angola, Kuelel Pass.

Holotype ♂: "Museum Paris, Mission Rohan-Chabot, Angola, 1912-13; Passage du Kuelel, 7.III.1913", slide 2853-SB (PM).

Paratypes: 1 ♂ 4 ♀ Angola, Capelongo and Dongo, 19.0–20.XII.1912, one, slide 6238-SB (PM and SB); 1 ♀ Angola, Pungo Andongo (A. v. Homeyer), slide 11281-BM(BM).

Labial palpus five times as long as diameter of eye. Male antenna distinctly pectinate, female antenna serrate. Length of forewing 9.5–11.0 mm; ground-colour whitish; two ochreous transverse lines, veins delineated with brown; fringe glossy golden. Hindwing whitish.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 41). Uncus curved, short, and stout; gnathos elbowed; cucullus produced; sacculus a narrow, long thickening; aedeagus long, tapering caudad, sigmoid.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 42). Atrium bursae heavily sclerotized, cup-shaped; no signum.

The species is very different from *A. nigrisquamalis* (Hmps.) comb. nov., from South Africa, which is much larger and has very different genitalia (di-branched uncus, bilobed atrium bursae).

Prionapteryx carmensita spec. nov.

Type-locality: Kenya, Dandu.

Holotype ♂: "Kenya Dandu, March 1952. Lat. N 3° 25' Long. E 39° 54', E. H. M. Clifford, B.M. 1952-178", slide 7593-BM (BM).

Paratypes: 3 ♂ Kenya, Dandu, III.1952 (BM and SB); 1 ♂ Kenya, Mtito Andei, X.1951, (E. Pinhey), slide 6253 (Condon Museum, Nairobi); 1 ♂ Kenya, Voi, III.1915 (Alluaud & Jeannel), slide 6230-SB (PM).

Male antenna bipectinate. Labial palpus one and half times as long as diameter of eye. Face strongly produced, with two corneous points. Length of forewing 9.5—10.5 mm; r_5 stalked with r_4 ; m_2 on a long stalk with m_3 , except in the paratype from Kenya, Voi, which has m_2 on a short stalk; ground-colour brown red; three transverse lines; discal dot white, distinct. Hindwing with m_3 present.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 43). Uncus with two side lamellae; gnathos with broad, truncate apex; basal process of valva dentate; in the paratype from Kenya, Voi, the gnathos has different shape (Fig. 43 A).

♀ unknown.

The species is very distinct from its allies by reddish ground-colour of the forewing.

Loxophantis pretoriella spec. nov.

Type-locality: South Africa, Pretoria.

Holotype ♂: "Pretoria, 9.I.13, A. J. T. Janse; 1919-17", slide 7436-BM (BM).

Paratypes: 3 ♂ 3 ♀, I, II and XII.1911—1913 (A. J. T. Janse), one ♂, slide 5547-SB (BM and SB), 1 ♀ Rhodesia, Sawmills, 4.II.1918 (A. J. T. Janse) (BM).

Male antenna bipectinate. Face strongly conical with corneous point and ventral ridge, slightly variable in shape. Labial palpus 3 (♂) to 3.5 (♀) times as long as diameter of eye. Length of forewing 10.0—11.0 mm; r_1 and r_2 free, r_5 stalked with r_4 , m_2 free from cell; termen not incised; ground-colour dull brown with slight olive hue; subterminal line white, dentate; median line ill defined or reduced; discal dot white, distinct; costa edged with white; fringe brown, interrupted several times by white bars.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 44). Uncus broad, expanding caudad, truncate; gnathos, a narrow ring, without a point; basal process of valva narrow, dentate; costal part of valva slightly more heavily sclerotized than the remainder of the valva; juxta without incision; no cornuti.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 45). Papillae anales triangular, small, with very short hairs; atrium bursae not demarcated from ductus bursae; the latter very narrow, lightly sclerotized throughout; no signum.

Judging by the genitalia, this species is close to *L. triplecta* Meyrick, from Central Africa, which has, however, incised juxta, differently shaped uncus and broader basal process of the valva. *L. triplecta* is smaller than *L. pretoriella* and has different coloration and forewing pattern.

Loxophantis Meyr., 1936, Exot. Microlep. 4: 570, was erected for one species, *triplecta* Meyr., l.c. In 1936 (Exot. Microlep. 5: 21), Meyrick described another species as *Loxophantis diaplecta*, from Ruanda. However, *diaplecta* is referable to *Prionapteryx* Steph.

Prionapteryx diaplecta (Meyrick) comb. nov.

Holotypes of both *triplecta* and *diaplecta*, males, are in Musée de l'Afrique Centrale,

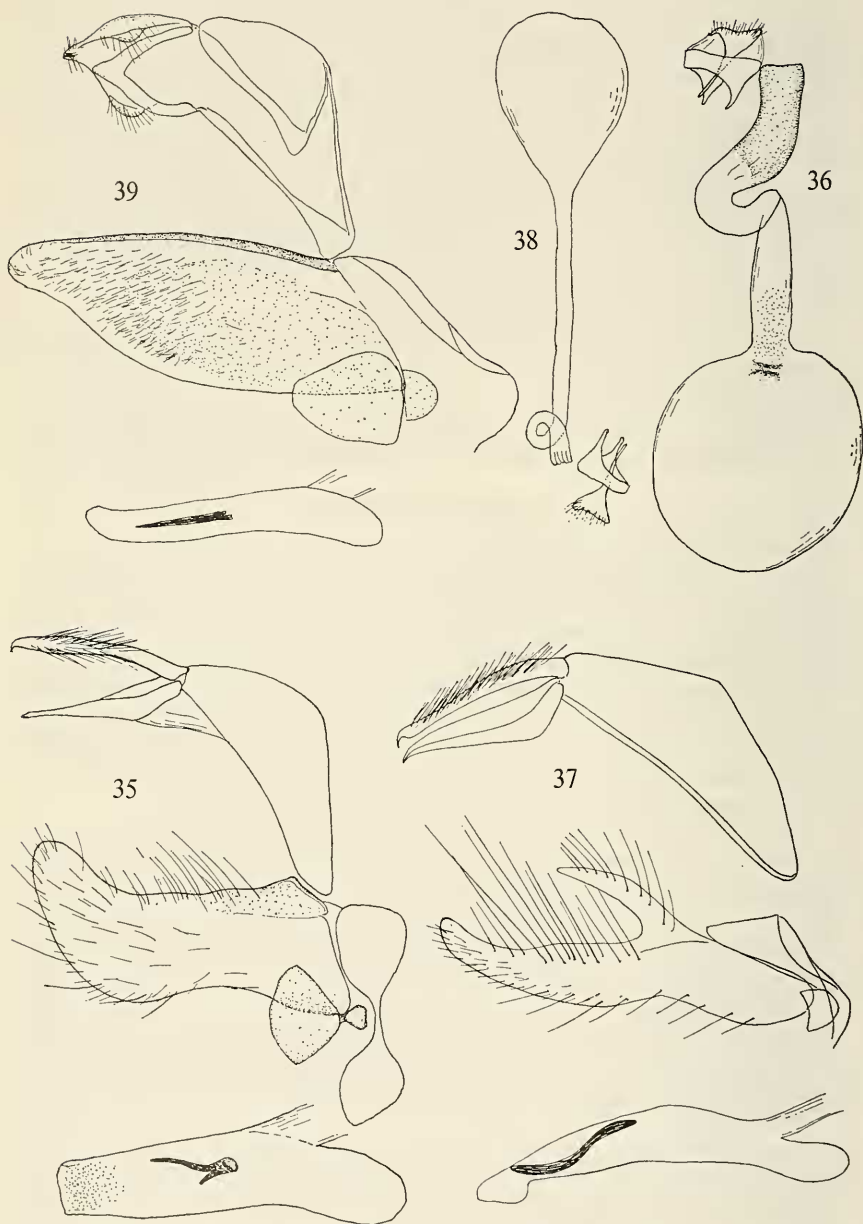


Fig. 35—39. Male and female genitalia. 35, *Conocramboides seychellellus* (Fletcher), ♂, Mauritius; 36, the same, ♀, Mauritius; 37, *Microcrambon pappiellum* (Guenée), ♂, Mauritius; 38, the same, ♀, Reunion; 39, *Charltons ariadna* sp.n., ♂ paratype, Madagascar

Tervuren. One male paratype of *diaplecta* is preserved in the collection of the British Museum.

CHANGES IN THE TAXONOMY OF SOME CRAMBINAE

Microchilo fulvizonellus (Hampson) comb. nov.

Platytes fulvizonella Hampson, 1896, Moths of India, 4: 21 (India, Khasis).
Argyria trizona Meyrick, 1931, Exot. Microlep. 4: 114. Syn. nov. (India, Khasis).

Classeya interstriatella (Hampson) comb. nov.

Platytes interstriatellus Hampson, 1896, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1895: 945 (Punjab).

Charltoniada apicella (Hampson) comb. nov.

Platytes apicella Hampson, 1896, Moths of India, 4: 22 (India, Khasis).

Charltoniada acrocapna (Turner) comb. nov.

Microtalis acrocapna Turner, 1911, Ann. Queensland Mus. 10: 116 (North Australia, Port Darwin).

Crambus apicenotatus Hampson, 1919, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 3: 287 (Formosa). Syn. nov.

Charltoniada difficilis Strand, 1919, Ent. Ztg. Stettin, 79: (Formosa). Syn. nov.

Diatraea decorata J. de Joannis, 1930, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. 98: 601, Pl. 4, Fig. 2 (Tonkin). Syn. nov.

Vaxi jonesella (Dyar) comb. nov.

Argyria jonesella Dyar, 1913, Insec. Inscit. menstr. 1: 114 (Brazil, Parana).

Pseudocatharylla xantholeuca (Meyrick) comb. nov.

Argyria xantholeuca Meyrick, 1933, Exot. Microlep. 4: 445 (Central Africa).

Pseudocatharylla mikengella Bleszynski

Pseudocatharylla mikengella Bleszynski, 1964, Acta zool. cracov. 9: 722, Fig. 42 (Angola).

Pseudocatharylla submikengella Bleszynski, 1964, l.c., Fig. 43 (Angola). Syn. nov.

Pseudocatharylla angolica Bleszynski

Pseudocatharylla angolica Bleszynski, 1964, Acta zool. cracov. 9: 716, Fig. 41 (Angola).

Pseudocatharylla antiopa Bleszynski, 1964, Acta zool. cracov. 9: 729, Fig. 60 (South Africa). Syn. nov.

Calamotropha baibarella (Shibuya)

Crambus baibarellus Shibuya, 1928, J. Fac. Agric. Sapporo, 22: 48, Pl. 4, Fig. 3 (Formosa).

Calamotropha sattleri Bleszynski, 1961, Acta zool. cracov. 6: 192, Pl. 29, Fig. 40, Pl. 50, Fig. 127 (Formosa). Syn. nov.

Calamotropha haplora (Turner) comb. nov.

Crambus haplorus Turner, 1911, Ann. Queensland Mus. 10: 110 (North Australia, Port Darwin).

Calamotropha toxophora (J. de Joannis) comb. nov.

Crambus toxophorus J. de Joannis, 1922, Bull. Soc. l  p. Gen  ve, 5: 182 (Mozambique).

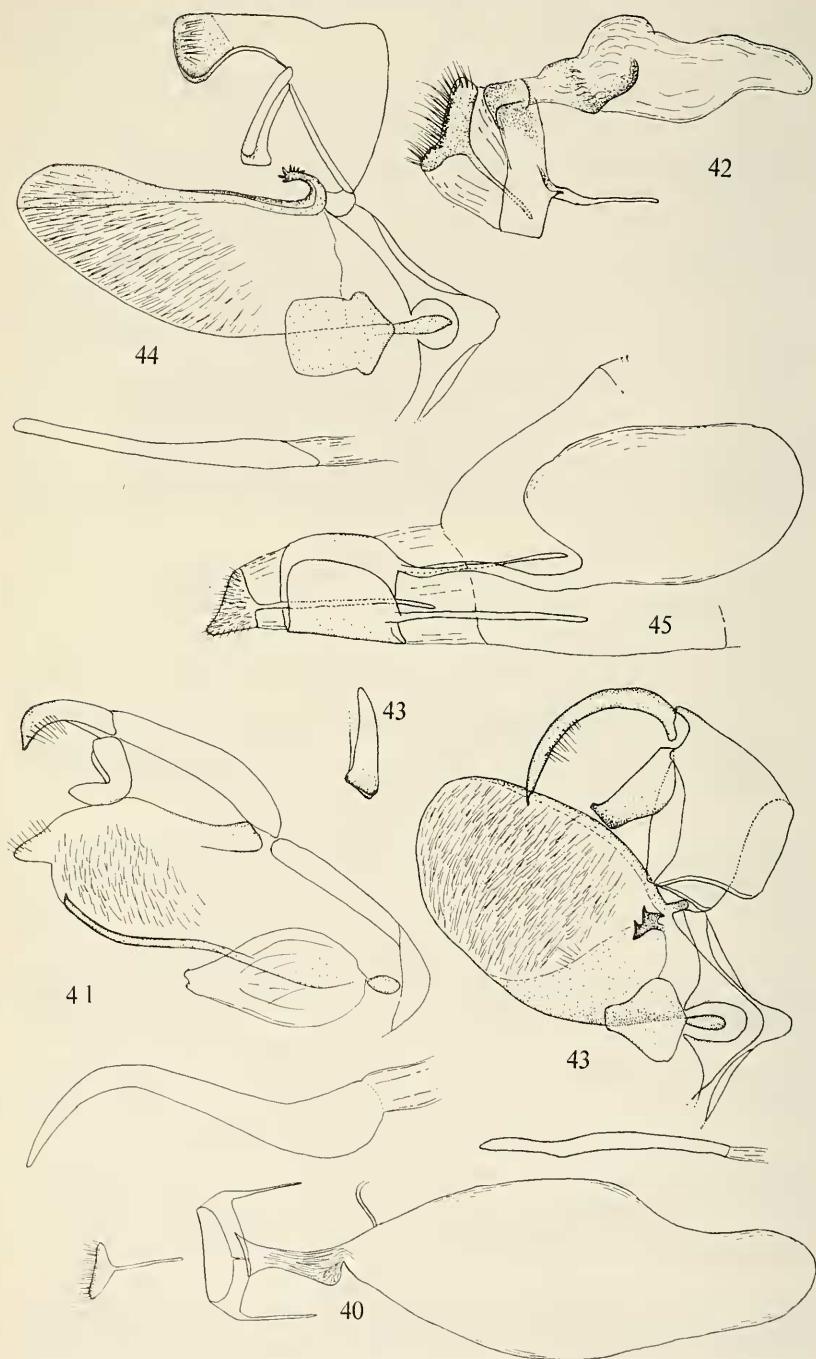
Conocrambus ammoploceus (Turner) comb. nov.

Crambus ammoploceus Turner, 1922, Proc. R. Soc. Vict. 35: 45 (Queensland).

Fissicrambus orion Bleszynski

Fissicrambus orion Bleszynski, 1963, Acta zool. cracov. 8: 160, Fig. 37 (French Guiana).

Fissicrambus amandus Bleszynski, 1963, l.c.: 162, Fig. 46 (Colombia).



Supercrambus albiradialis (Hampson)

Crambus albiradialis Hampson, 1919, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 3: 442 Brazil, Rio de Janeiro).
Crambus dukinfieldiellus Schaus, 1922, Proc. ent. Soc. Wash. 24: 131 (Brazil, Parana). Syn. nov.

Pediasia ematheudella (J. de Joannis) comb. nov.

Crambus ematheudellus J. de Joannis, 1922, Bull. Soc. lep. Genève, 5: 192 (Mozambique).

Pediasia marionella Bleszynski, 1963, Acta zool. cracov. 8: 174, Fig. 58, 61 (Madagascar).
 Syn. nov.

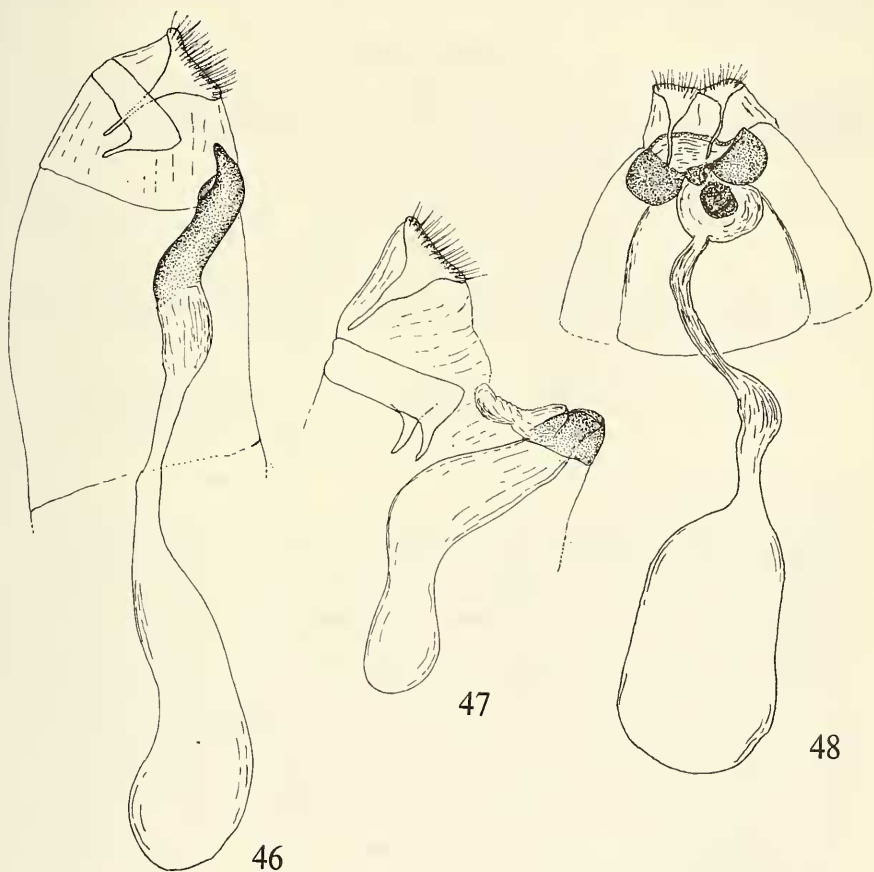


Fig. 46—48. Female genitalia. 46, *Caffrocrambus decollareides* sp.n., ♀, paratype, Kenya; 47, *C. decollarellus* Walk., ♀ type; 48, *Culladiella generosa* (Meyr.), ♀, lectoparatype, Elisabethville

Fig. 40—45. Male and female genitalia. 40, *Charltona ariadna* ♂ paratype, Madagascar; 41, *Aurotalis dionisa* sp.n., ♂ holotype, Angola; 42, the same, ♀ paratype, Angola; 43, *Prionapteryx carmensita* sp.n., ♂ holotype, Kenya; 43 A, the same, ♂ paratype, Kenya, (gnathos); 44, *Loxophantis pretoriella* sp.n., ♂ holotype, Transvaal; 45, the same ♀ paratype, Transvaal

Pediasia nephelosticta (J. de Joannis) comb. nov.

Crambus nephelostictus J. de Joannis, 1922, Bull. Soc. lép. Genève, 5: 191 (Mozambique).

Pediasia melanerges (Hampson) comb. nov.

Crambus melanerges Hampson, 1919, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 3: 281 (Uganda).

Talis Guenée

Talis Guenée, 1845, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. (2) 3: 324 (type-species: *Tinea quercella* Denis & Schiffermüller, by monotypy).

Drasa Kapur, 1950, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. 101: 409 (type-species: *Diatraea cashmirensis* Hampson, by monotypy). Syn. nov.

Talis wockei Filipjev

Talis wockei Filipjev, 1929, Ann. Mus. zool. Acad. Sci. Russ. 30: 2, Pl. 1, Fig. 1, Pl. 2 a, Fig. 1 (South Siberia).

Talis kansualis Caradja, 1935, Ark. Zool. 27 A (8): 5 (China, Kansu). Syn. nov.

Mesolia microdotalis (Hampson) comb. nov.

Prionopteryx (sic) *microdotalis* Hampson, 1919, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 4: 66 (West Africa).

Charltona albimixtal Hampson

Charltona albimixtal Hampson, 1919, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 4: 306 (West Africa).

Charltona villiersi Marion, 1957, Bull. IFAN, 19 (A): 1210, Pl. 1, Fig. 12 (Dahomey). Syn. nov.

Prionotalis africanella (Strand) comb. nov.

Talis africanellus Strand, 1909, Ent. Rensch. 26: 115 (Tanzania).

SPECIES DESCRIBED IN CRAMBINAE BUT REFERABLE TO OTHER SUBFAMILIES OF
PYRALIDAE

Argyria holocrassa Meyrick, 1902, Ent. mon. Mag. 38: 176 (Aden) = *Noorda blitealis* (Walker), Odontiinae. Syn. nov.

Argyria leucopsumis Hampson, 1919, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 3: 455 (India) is referable to Odontiinae, *Odontia* Dup., Comb. nov.

Argyria strophaea Meyrick, 1905, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. 1905: 226 (New Zealand), is referable to Pyraustinae, ? *Metasia* Guenée. Comb. nov.

Crambus venalbellus J. de Joannis, 1922, Bull. Soc. lép. Genève, 5: 192 (Mozambique), is referable to Phycitinae, ? *Phycita* Curt. Comb. nov.

Eromene pavonialis Hampson, 1896, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1895: 269, Pl. 10, Fig. 28 (Aden), is referable to Cybalomiinae, *Stiphrometasia* Zerny. Comb. nov.

Platytes biangularis Turner, 1942, Proc. R. Soc. Queensland, 53: 82 (Queensland), is referable to Galleriinae, *Galleristhena* Hmps. Comb. nov.

Platytes contempta Turner, 1927, Pap. & Proc. R. Soc. Tasm. 1926: 120 (Tasmania), is referable to Phycitinae, ? *Phycita* Curt. Comb. nov.

Platytes idioptila Turner, 1915, Proc. R. Soc. Queensland, 27: 30 (New South Wales), is referable to Galleriinae, *Galleristhena* Hmps. Comb. nov.

Platytes erythroneura Turner, 1937, Proc. R. Soc. Queensland, 48: 66 (South Australia), is referable to Scopariinae, ? *Eclipsioides*. Comb. nov.

Platytes oxycampyla Turner, 1937, Proc. R. Soc. Queensland, 48: 66 (Australia, Victoria), is referable to Scopariinae, ? *Scoparia* Curt. Comb. nov.

Platytes pediopola Turner, 1937, Proc. R. Soc. Queensland, 48: 66 (Queensland), is referable to Scopariinae, *Eclipsioides* Meyr. Comb. nov.